

PROCESSOR, INFORMATION PROCESSOR AND
CONTROL METHOD OF PROCESSOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to processor technologies. In particular, the invention relates to a processor for controlling performance in accordance with a chip temperature,
10 and a method of controlling a processor.

2. Description of the Related Art

With increasing trends toward finer manufacturing processes and higher device integration, it has become extremely important for LSI design to take the amount of heat
15 generation into account as chips' performance limits. At higher temperatures, chips can malfunction or drop in long-term reliability. Various measures against heat generation have thus been taken. For example, in one of the measures, radiating fins are formed on the top of a chip so as to
20 release heat occurring from the chip.

Besides, it has been studied to schedule tasks of a processor based on the distribution of power consumption of the chip (for example, see US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0065049).

25 In cases of a sharp rise in temperature or the like, the

foregoing measures may sometimes fail to address sufficiently.
One of the possible techniques for dealing with those cases is
to decrease the performance itself by such processing as
lowering the operating frequency of the chip. Decreasing the
5 performance is wasteful, however, if more than necessary.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been achieved in view of the
10 foregoing problem and relates to a processor, an information
processing apparatus, and a method of controlling a processor
which are capable of maintaining temperature within a range
where proper operation is guaranteed, while suppressing a drop
in performance.

15 One embodiment of the present invention relates to a
method of controlling a processor. This method comprises
switching parallel availability of a plurality of processing
blocks formed inside a processor in accordance with a
temperature. A combination of the parallel availability and an
20 operating frequency may be switched in accordance with a
temperature of the processor. Tasks may be allocated in
consideration of the number of the plurality of processing
blocks available in parallel, the number being determined task
by task. Tasks may be allocated to at least a processing block
25 having a lowest temperature among the plurality of processing

blocks.

When the processor is equipped with a plurality of sub processors, the "processing blocks" may be the respective sub processors. The "parallel availability" may be the number of
5 sub processors in operation.

Another embodiment of the present invention also relates to a method of controlling a processor. This method comprises switching between combinations of parallel availability of a plurality of processing blocks formed inside a processor and
10 an operating frequency by consulting a predetermined table.

The table may describe processing performance for each of the combinations. When the processor is predicted to exceed or exceeds a predetermined threshold in temperature, a combination yielding a smaller amount of heat generation than
15 that of a combination selected currently may be detected out of the combinations, so that the combination selected currently is switched to the combination detected. Moreover, when a plurality of combinations are detected, the combination selected currently may be switched to a combination yielding
20 maximum performance.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention relates to a processor. This processor comprises: a plurality of processing blocks; a sensor which measures a temperature; and a control unit which switches parallel availability of the
25 plurality of processing blocks in accordance with the measured

temperature. The control unit may switch between combinations of the parallel availability and an operating frequency in accordance with the temperature. The control unit may allocate tasks in consideration of the number of a plurality of
5 processing blocks available in parallel, the number being determined task by task. The control unit may allocate tasks to at least a processing block having a lowest temperature among the plurality of processing blocks.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention relates
10 to a processor. This processor comprises: a plurality of processing blocks; a sensor which measures a temperature of the processor; and a control unit which switches between combinations of parallel availability of the plurality of processing blocks and an operating frequency in accordance
15 with the measured temperature.

The table may describe processing performance for each of the combinations. If the processor is predicted to exceed or exceeds a predetermined threshold in temperature, the control unit may select a combination yielding a smaller amount of
20 heat generation than at present out of the combinations, and switch to the combination selected.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention relates to an information processing apparatus. This apparatus has a processor which executes various tasks, the processor
25 comprising: a plurality of processing blocks; a sensor which

measures a temperature; and a control unit which switches parallel availability of the plurality of processing blocks in accordance with the measured temperature.

Incidentally, any combinations of the foregoing components, and any conversions of expressions of the present invention from/into methods, apparatuses, systems, computer programs, and the like are also intended to constitute applicable aspects of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings which are meant to be exemplary, not limiting, and wherein like elements are numbered alike in several Figures, in which:

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the configuration of a processor according to a first embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a functional block diagram for explaining the first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing operation points which are combinations of the operating frequency and the number of sub processors in operation;

Fig. 4 is a chart showing a performance table;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of the functional blocks of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a functional block diagram for explaining a second embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a chart showing a task table;

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the configuration of a processor according to a third embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a flowchart for explaining the third embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a functional block diagram for explaining a fourth embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a chart showing a table sorted in ascending order of temperature according to the fourth embodiment; and

Fig. 12 is a flowchart for explaining the functional blocks of Fig. 10.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention will now be described by reference to the preferred embodiments. This does not intend to limit the scope of the present invention, but to exemplify the invention.

(First Embodiment)

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the configuration of a processor according to a first embodiment. The processor 1 includes, in its chip, a main processor 100, four first to fourth sub processors 200a to 200d, a memory unit 300, and a temperature sensor 400. These components are connected with

not-shown buses. The sub processors 200 are not limited to four in number, but may be provided in any arbitrary number. For example, eight sub processors may be provided. These components are not limited to the layout pattern shown in Fig. 1, either, but may be arranged arbitrarily. A clock generating unit 500 supplies a basic frequency to the processor 1.

The main processor 100 controls the entire processor 1. In particular, it manages the first to fourth sub processors 200a to 200d, and allocates tasks among these as appropriate.

The main processor 100 also exercises temperature management, power management, and performance management. The first to fourth sub processors 200a to 200d execute tasks allocated by the main processor 100. The temperature sensor 400 outputs a temperature measurement to the main processor 100. The temperature sensor 400 may be formed outside the package, whereas it is preferably formed on the die in the package for the sake of measuring sharp changes in temperature.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing functional blocks according to the first embodiment, which are realized chiefly by the cooperation of the main processor 100, the memory unit 300, and software programs loaded into the memory unit 300. It will thus be understood by those skilled in the art that these functional blocks may be achieved in various forms of combinations of hardware and software. In Fig. 2, the temperature sensor 400 outputs the current chip temperature to

a temperature control unit 120. The temperature control unit 120 estimates the temperature after a period Δt based on the current temperature input from the temperature sensor 400 and an estimated amount of heat generation input from a heat generation amount estimation unit 110. This relationship is expressed by the following equation (1):

$$T_{t+\Delta t} = f(T_t, E), \dots (1)$$

where $T_{t+\Delta t}$ is the temperature after the period Δt , T_t is the current temperature, and E is the estimated amount of heat to be generated in this period Δt . As above, the temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ after the period Δt is determined as a function of the current temperature T_t and the estimated amount of heat generation E .

The heat generation amount estimation unit 110 acquires the number of sub processors 200 currently in operation from a sub processor control unit 130, and acquires the current operating frequency from a frequency control unit 140. Based on these values, the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 then determines the estimated amount of heat generation E . The relationship is expressed by the following equation (2):

$$E = \int [\alpha \cdot C \cdot V_{dd}^2 \cdot f] dt \dots (2)$$

where α is a predetermined proportionality constant, C is a variable for expressing the load in equivalent capacitance, V_{dd} is the power supply voltage, and f is the operating frequency. The power supply voltage V_{dd} is squared in use. These terms are multiplied with one another and integrated with respect to

the foregoing period Δt , thereby determining the estimated amount of heat generation E .

In the present embodiment, the load capacitance C is given by the following equation (3):

5
$$C = C_m + NC_s \dots (3)$$

where C_m is the capacitance of the main processor, C_s is the capacitance of a single sub processor 200, and N is the number of sub processors 200 in operation.

The heat generation amount estimation unit 110 passes the
10 estimated amount of heat generation E determined by the foregoing calculation to the temperature control unit 120. As shown in the foregoing equation (1), the temperature control unit 120 estimates the temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ after the foregoing period Δt based on the current temperature T_t acquired from the
15 temperature sensor 400 and the estimated amount of heat generation E . Then, as shown in the following formula (4), it is determined if this estimated temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ reaches or exceeds a predetermined threshold temperature T_{th} . The predetermined threshold temperature T_{th} is a temperature beyond
20 which proper operation of the entire processor 1 will not be guaranteed:

$$T_{t+\Delta t} \geq T_{th} \dots (4).$$

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing operation points which are combinations of the operating frequency and the number of sub
25 processors 200 in operation. In Fig. 3, the abscissa shows 4

GHz, 2 GHz, and 1 GHz, which are available settings of the operating frequency. The ordinate shows four to zero, which are available settings of the number of sub processors 200 in operation. The setting of zero represents the cases where the main processor 100 alone is in operation. In consequence, Fig. 3 has fifteen operation points a to o. The operation point a at the top right is the highest in performance, and the operation point o at the bottom left the lowest in performance. Typical full operation falls on the operation point a, where the number of sub processors 200 in operation is four and the operating frequency is 4 GHz.

A task management unit 121 grasps the state of execution of tasks after the foregoing period Δt , and identifies the number of sub processors 200 available in parallel at that time. Then, the number of sub processors available in parallel is passed to the temperature control unit 120. The states of execution of tasks include where a single task is in execution and where a plurality of tasks are in execution. Depending on the properties of the respective tasks, some of the tasks can only be executed by a single sub processor 200, and some by a plurality of sub processors 200.

Fig. 4 is a chart showing a performance table 122. The performance table 122 contains candidates for operation points in association with the number of sub processors 200 used in parallel. The operation points are registered in descending

order of performance from the top. For example, in the case of using two sub processors 200, the operation points descend in performance in order of $d \rightarrow g \rightarrow h \rightarrow j \rightarrow k \rightarrow l \rightarrow m \rightarrow n \rightarrow o$. Incidentally, the amounts of heat to be generated in the foregoing period Δt at the respective operation points may be entered in the performance table 122 in advance.

When the estimated temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ reaches the predetermined threshold temperature, the temperature control unit 120 needs to decrease the amount of heat generation by reducing the number of sub processors 200 in parallel operation or lowering the operating frequency of the entire processor 1. In so doing, the temperature control unit 120 acquires the number of sub processor 200 available in parallel after the foregoing period Δt , input from the task management unit 120. The temperature control unit 120 then consults the performance table 122 based on that number, and identifies available candidates of operation points. The sub processor control unit 130 switches the number of sub processors 200 in operation under an instruction from the temperature control unit 120. The frequency control unit 140 switches the operating frequency under an instruction from the temperature control unit 120.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of the functional blocks shown in Fig. 2. Initially, the temperature control unit 120 acquires the current temperature inside the

chip from the temperature sensor 400 (S10). Next, the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 acquires the number of sub processors 200 currently in operation from the sub processor control unit 130, and acquires the current operating frequency of the entire processor 1 from the frequency control unit 140. These values are then substituted into the foregoing equations (2) and (3) to estimate the amount of heat to be generated in the foregoing period Δt (S11). Then the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 passes it to the temperature control unit 120. The temperature control unit 120 estimates the temperature after the foregoing period Δt based on the current temperature acquired from the temperature sensor 400 and the amount of heat generation estimated by the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 (S12).

Next, the temperature control unit 120 compares this estimated temperature and a predetermined threshold temperature (S13). If the estimated temperature does not reach the predetermined threshold temperature (N at S13), the number of sub processors 200 currently in operation and the current operating frequency need not be switched since proper operation at the temperature after the foregoing period Δt is guaranteed.

If the estimated temperature is higher than or equal to the predetermined threshold temperature (Y at S13), the temperature control unit 120 acquires the number of sub

processors 200 available in parallel after that period Δt from
the task management unit 121 (S14). The temperature control
unit 120 then consults the performance table 122 (S15). More
specifically, it consults the performance table 122 to check
5 the field corresponding to the number of sub processors
available in parallel, and identifies candidates for the next
operation point to which the current operation point is
shifted. The performance table 122 lists available operation
points with respect to each field of the number of sub
10 processors available in parallel, in ascending order of loss
in performance. Consequently, the candidate for the next
operation point is one that causes a smallest drop in
performance with respect to the performance of the current
operation point. The temperature control unit 120 acquires the
15 number of sub processors 200 to operate and the operating
frequency of the entire processor 1 at that operation point,
and passes them to the heat generation amount estimation unit
110.

The heat generation amount estimation unit 110
20 substitutes the number of sub processors 200 to operate and
the operating frequency of the entire processor 1 passed from
the temperature control unit 120 into the foregoing equations
(2) and (3). The amount of heat to be generated in the
foregoing period Δt is thus estimated again and returned to
25 the temperature control unit 120 (S16). Incidentally, when the

amounts of heat generation in the foregoing period Δt at the respective operation points are entered in the performance table 122 in advance, those values may be used. The temperature control unit 120 estimates the temperature after the foregoing period Δt again based on the current temperature acquired from the temperature sensor 400 and the amount of heat generation estimated by the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 (S17).

Next, the temperature control unit 120 compares this estimated temperature and the predetermined threshold temperature again (S18). If the estimated temperature does not reach the predetermined threshold temperature (N at S18), proper operation at the temperature after the foregoing period Δt is guaranteed when the operation point is shifted to the current candidate. In order to shift to the candidate of the operation point, the temperature control unit 120 thus gives an instruction to the sub processor control unit 130 to reduce the number of sub processor 200 in operation, or gives an instruction to the frequency control unit 140 to lower the operating frequency of the entire processor 1. Alternatively, both the adjustments are made (S19).

At S18, if the estimated temperature is higher than or equal to the predetermined threshold temperature (Y at S18), the temperature control unit 120 moves to S15 to consult the performance table 122 again (S15). Then, the current candidate

of the operation point is changed to the next candidate of the operation point. Subsequently, the processing of S16 and S17 described above is repeated until the temperature estimated at S17 falls below the predetermined threshold temperature (N at S18).

As described above, according to the present embodiment, when the temperature of the processor 1 is estimated to reach or exceed the predetermined threshold temperature, the number of sub processors 200 in operation can be reduced and/or the operating frequency of the entire processor 1 can be lowered to avoid the situation in advance. In so doing, the performance table 122 can be consulted to shift to an operation point where the performance suffers the least loss.

Note that the operating frequencies of 1 GHz, 2 GHz, and 4 GHz mentioned above are ones to be supplied to the chip, whereas the main processor 100 and the sub processors 200 in the chip do not necessarily operate on these frequencies. A frequency effectively used for operation, i.e., an effective frequency is lower than the frequencies mentioned above. This effective frequency varies task by task. Then, in estimating the amount of heat generation by using the foregoing equation (2), the effective frequency may be substituted into f . The task management unit 121 identifies tasks to be executed during the foregoing period Δt from the present, and determines the effective frequencies corresponding to the

tasks. The heat generation amount estimation unit 110 substitutes the effective frequencies into the foregoing equation (2) to calculate the estimated amount of heat generation E. As a result, it is possible to take account of tasks even in the phase of calculating the estimated amount of heat generation E, thereby allowing temperature estimation of higher accuracy.

(Second Embodiment)

A second embodiment will deal with the case where the estimated amount of heat generation E is not determined by calculation as in the first embodiment, but is registered in a table in advance. Fig. 6 is a diagram showing functional blocks according to the second embodiment, which are realized chiefly by the cooperation of the main processor 100, the memory unit 300, and software programs loaded into the memory unit 300. A task table 115 contains task by task the number of sub processors 200 available in parallel and the amount of heat generation. Fig. 7 is a chart showing the task table 115. Task types include, for example, key-entry wait, MPEG data decoding, and voice recognition. The number of sub processors 200 available in parallel varies from one task to another. With tasks that must be performed by the main processor 100 alone, the number is zero. With tasks capable of parallel processing, the number is one or above. The amounts of heat

generation are task-specific amounts of heat occurring in the period Δt , determined by the foregoing equation (1). Values obtained through experiments in advance may be registered.

The task management unit 121 grasps the state of
5 execution of tasks in the foregoing period Δt , identifies the one or more tasks to be executed in that period Δt , and passes the result to the heat generation amount estimation unit 110. Based on the type(s) of the task(s) identified by the task management unit 121, the heat generation amount estimation
10 unit 110 consults the task table 115 to determine the estimated amount of heat generation E of the entire processor 1. If a plurality of tasks are executed, the amounts of heat generation of the tasks are summed up. The temperature sensor 400 outputs the current chip temperature to the temperature
15 control unit 120.

As shown in the foregoing equation (1), the temperature control unit 120 estimates the temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ after the foregoing period Δt based on the current temperature T_t acquired from the temperature sensor 400 and the estimated
20 amount of heat generation E . Then, as shown in the foregoing formula (4), it is determined if this estimated temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ reaches or exceeds a predetermined threshold temperature T_{th} . If the predetermined threshold temperature T_{th} is reached or exceeded, the temperature control unit 120 shifts the
25 operation point. As described in the first embodiment, the

operation point is shifted by consulting the performance table 122 shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The task management unit 121 grasps the state of execution of tasks after the foregoing period Δt , and
5 identifies the number of sub processors 200 available in parallel at that time. Then, the number of sub processors available in parallel is output to the temperature control unit 120. When the temperature control unit 120 consults the performance table 122 and shifts the operation point, it also
10 takes account of the number of sub processors 200 available in parallel acquired from the task management unit 121. In shifting the operation point, the sub processor control unit 130 switches the number of sub processors 200 in operation under an instruction from the temperature control unit 120.
15 The frequency control unit 140 switches the operating frequency under an instruction from the temperature control unit 120.

Incidentally, the operation of the functional blocks shown in Fig. 6 is basically the same as that of the first
20 embodiment where described in conjunction with the flowchart of Fig. 5. A difference lies in that the heat generation amount estimation unit 110, at S11, estimates the amount of heat to be generated in a period Δt based on the task table 115 and the state of execution of tasks acquired from the task
25 management unit 121.

As above, according to the second embodiment, the amount of heat generation of the entire chip is estimated by consulting the task table in which the amounts of heat generation are registered task by task in advance. Highly accurate temperature estimation, taking account of tasks, can thus be performed by simple processing.

(Third Embodiment)

A third embodiment will deal with the case where a plurality of temperature sensors 400 are provided in the chip. Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the configuration of a processor according to the third embodiment. The processor 1 includes, in its chip, a main processor 100, four first to fourth sub processors 200a to 200d, a memory unit 300, and four first to fourth temperature sensors 400a to 400d. The first temperature sensor 400a measures the temperature of the block a, and the second temperature sensor 400b the temperature of the block b. The same holds for the third temperature sensor 400c and the fourth temperature sensor 400d. The temperature sensors 400 are not limited to four in number, but may be provided in any arbitrary number. For example, two temperature sensors may be provided. They are not limited to the layout pattern shown in Fig. 8, either, but may be arranged arbitrarily. The rest of the configuration is the same as described in Fig. 1.

The third embodiment can be achieved by the same

configurations as in the functional block diagrams shown in Figs. 2 and 6. A difference from the first and second embodiments consists in that there are a plurality of temperature sensors 400. That is, the current temperatures of the respective blocks are input to the temperature control unit 120.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart for explaining the third embodiment. Initially, the temperature control unit 120 acquires the current temperatures of the blocks from the plurality of temperature sensors 400, respectively (S20). Based on the temperatures, the temperature control unit 120 identifies a block that has the highest temperature (S21). Next, the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 acquires the number of sub processors 200 currently in operation from the sub processor control unit 130, and acquires the current operating frequency of the processor 1 from the frequency control unit 140. These values are then substituted into the foregoing equations (2) and (3) to estimate the amount of heat to be generated in the foregoing period Δt (S22). Incidentally, based on the types of tasks identified by the task management unit 121, the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 may consult the task table 115 to estimate the amount of heat generation of the entire processor 1. The temperature control unit 120 estimates the temperature after the foregoing period Δt based on the highest temperature identified and the amount

of heat generation estimated by the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 (S23).

Next, the temperature control unit 120 compares this estimated temperature and a predetermined threshold temperature (S24). If the estimated temperature does not reach the predetermined threshold temperature (N at S24), the number of sub processors 200 currently in operation and the current operating frequency need not be switched since proper operation is guaranteed at the temperature after the foregoing period Δt .

If the estimated temperature is higher than or equal to the predetermined threshold temperature (Y at S24), the temperature control unit 120 acquires the number of sub processors 200 available in parallel after that period Δt from the task management unit 121 (S25). The temperature control unit 120 then consults the performance table 122 (S26). The temperature control unit 120 identifies the candidate of the operation point from the performance table 122, acquires the number of sub processors 200 to operate and the operating frequency of the processor 1 at that operation point, and passes the same to the heat generation amount estimation unit 110.

The heat generation amount estimation unit 110 substitutes the number of sub processors 200 to operate and the operating frequency of the processor 1 passed from the

temperature control unit 120 into the foregoing equations (2) and (3). The amount of heat to be generated in the foregoing period Δt is thus estimated again and returned to the temperature control unit 120 (S27). The temperature control unit 120 estimates the temperature after the foregoing period Δt again based on the highest temperature and the amount of heat generation estimated by the heat generation amount estimation unit 110 (S28).

Next, the temperature control unit 120 compares this estimated temperature and the predetermined threshold temperature again (S29). If the estimated temperature is higher than or equal to the predetermined threshold temperature (Y at S29), the temperature control unit 120 moves to S26 to consult the performance table 122 again (S26). Then, the current candidate of the operation point is changed to the next candidate of the operation point. Subsequently, the processing of S27 and S28 described above is repeated until the temperature estimated at S28 falls below the predetermined threshold temperature (N at S29).

At S29, if the estimated temperature does not reach the predetermined threshold temperature (N at S29), proper operation at the temperature after the foregoing period Δt is guaranteed when the operation point is shifted to the current candidate. The temperature control unit 120 thus gives instructions to either one or both of the sub processor

control unit 130 and the frequency control unit 140 so as to shift to the candidate of the operation point. Initially, if the number of sub processors 200 in operation needs to be reduced in order to shift to the candidate of the operation point (Y at S30), the sub processor control unit 130 stops the sub processor(s) 200 designated by the temperature control unit 120 (S31).

Here, the temperature control unit 120 gives an instruction to stop the sub processor 200 pertaining to the block of the highest temperature. If the sub processor 200 of that block is at rest, the temperature control unit 120 gives an instruction to stop a sub processor 200 that lies in a position closest to that block. For example, in Fig. 8, if the block a has the highest temperature and the number of sub processors 200 in operation is shifted from four to two, the first sub processor 200a and the second sub processor 200b are stopped. As above, the sub processors 200 are stopped in such order that the one pertaining to a block of the highest temperature is followed by ones lying near the block. The order in which the sub processors 200 are stopped when the respective blocks have the highest temperature may be registered in a table in advance. In that case, the temperature control unit 120 gives instructions to the sub processor control unit 130 by consulting this table.

Next, if the operating frequency of the entire processor

1 needs to be changed in order to shift to the foregoing
operation point (Y at S32), the frequency control unit 140
makes a change to the operating frequency designated by the
temperature control unit 120 (S33).

5 As described above, according to the third embodiment,
the sub processor(s) pertaining to or close to a block of the
highest temperature is/are stopped first when shifting the
operation point. This makes it possible to control the
temperature inside the chip so as to equalize the temperature
10 distribution within the chip.

(Fourth Embodiment)

A fourth embodiment will deal with the case where tasks
are allocated in accordance with the temperatures of the
15 respective blocks. The processor according to the fourth
embodiment has the same configuration as described in Fig. 8.
Fig. 10 is a diagram showing functional blocks according to
the fourth embodiment, which are realized chiefly by the
cooperation of the main processor 100, the memory unit 300,
20 and software programs loaded into the memory unit 300. The
plurality of temperature sensors 400 output the current
temperatures of the respective sub processors 200a to 200d, or
the current temperatures of the respective blocks a to d into
which the chip area is divided, to the temperature control
25 unit 120. The plurality of temperature sensors 400 may be

placed in positions where to measure the temperatures of the respective sub processors 200a to 200d directly, or in positions where to measure the temperatures of the respective blocks a to d.

5 The task management unit 121 grasps the state of execution of tasks and the state of queues at present, and passes the number of next tasks available to be executed in parallel to the temperature control unit 120. The number of tasks available in parallel varies with the properties of the
10 respective tasks.

 The temperature control unit 120 creates a table for listing the sub processors 200a to 200d in ascending order of temperature based on the temperatures input from the plurality of temperature sensors 400. Fig. 11 is a chart showing the
15 table sorted in ascending order of temperature according to the fourth embodiment. Fig. 11 shows the fourth sub processor d → the second sub processor b → the third sub processor c → the first sub processor a, which are sorted in ascending order of temperature. The order is changed adaptively in accordance
20 with the temperatures input from the plurality of temperature sensors 400. Incidentally, this table may manage not only the order of temperature of the individual sub processors 200a to 200d but also the actual or estimated temperatures of the respective sub processors 200a to 200d.

25 When the temperatures of the blocks a to d are input from

the plurality of temperature sensors 400, the temperatures of the sub processors 200a to 200d may be estimated by calculation based on the distances between the plurality of temperature sensors 400 and the sub processors 200a to 200d, respectively.

The temperature control unit 120 consults the foregoing table and allocates next tasks to be executed among sub processors of low temperatures. Here, which sub processors to allocate tasks to is determined in consideration of the number of next tasks to be executed in parallel. Specifically, when the number to be executed in parallel is two, the tasks are allocated to the top two sub processors in ascending order of temperature with reference to the foregoing table. This makes it possible to achieve temperature uniformization while suppressing a drop in performance. It is understood that the tasks may be allocated to a single sub processor alone. Incidentally, when the foregoing table also manages the temperatures of the respective sub processors 200a to 200d, sub processors exceeding a predetermined threshold temperature may be excluded from the allocation candidates even when they are supposed to be allocation candidates in terms of the number of sub processors available in parallel. It follows that the tasks are executed by sub processors fewer than the number of sub processors available in parallel. For the threshold temperature, an optimum setting may be determined by

actual measurement or simulation. The setting may be made slightly lower in consideration of a temperature increase after the execution of allocated tasks. This can suppress spot-like heat generation.

5

The temperature control unit 120 instructs the sub processor control unit 130 which of the sub processors to allocate the tasks to. The sub processor control unit 130
10 controls the individual sub processors 200a to 200d for operation/nonoperation under instructions from the temperature control unit 120.

Fig. 12 is a flowchart for explaining the fourth embodiment. Initially, the temperature control unit 120
15 acquires the temperatures of the sub processors 200a to 200d or the current temperatures of the blocks a to d from the plurality of temperature sensors 400, respectively (S40). Next, all the sub processor 200a to 200d are sorted in ascending order of temperature (S41). Then, next tasks to be executed
20 are allocated to one or more sub processors (S42). Here, such factors as the number of sub processors available for those tasks in parallel and whether or not the temperatures of the respective sub processors 200a to 200d exceed the predetermined threshold temperature may be taken into account.

25 As above, according to the fourth embodiment, tasks are

allocated to sub processors of lower temperatures by priority so as to control the plurality of sub processors toward uniform temperatures. It is therefore possible to make the temperature distribution within the chip uniform. This also
5 makes it possible to avoid the possibility of spot-like heat generation. Note that the present embodiment has dealt with the case where which of the sub processors to allocate tasks to is determined based on the temperatures of the respective sub processors. Instead, the "sub processors" may be replaced
10 with the "blocks" into which the chip area is divided. It follows that the temperatures of the blocks are sorted in ascending order, and tasks are allocated to sub processors adjacent to blocks of lower temperatures.

Up to this point, the present invention has been
15 described in conjunction with the embodiment thereof. These embodiments are given solely by way of illustration. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made to combinations of the foregoing components and processes, and all such modifications are also
20 intended to fall within the scope of the present invention.

The embodiments have dealt with the cases where the estimated temperature after the foregoing period Δt is compared with the predetermined threshold temperature. Instead, the current temperature(s) acquired from the temperature
25 sensor(s) 400 may be compared with a predetermined threshold

temperature. In this case, the predetermined threshold temperature is preferably set to be somewhat lower than in the embodiments.

In the foregoing equation (1), the temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ after the period Δt has been described as being a function of the current temperature T_t and the estimated amount of heat generation E . In this respect, combination of the sub processors 200 may be added to the factors. The temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ after the period Δt depends chiefly on the state of execution of tasks. Besides, physical properties also have effects such that tasks simultaneously allocated to adjoining sub processors 200 tend to generate heat more than when the tasks are distributed to discrete sub processors 200. The temperature control unit 120 may thus estimate the temperature $T_{t+\Delta t}$ after the period Δt even in consideration of the combination of the sub processors 200 for executing tasks.

The blocks described in the third embodiment are ideally sectioned to the sizes of spot-like areas where heat generation peaks. Nevertheless, the sizes of the blocks may be determined freely in accordance with the desired precision of the heat generation control and the required specifications of the processor 1. Moreover, the blocks may be sectioned in identical sizes systematically or sectioned unevenly along the boundaries of various processors.

The number, layout, and positions of sub processors 200,

and the number, layout, and positions of temperature sensors
400 may be set arbitrarily. The possible operating frequencies
to be listed in the performance table 122 and the possible
numbers of sub processors 200 may also be set arbitrarily. The
5 order in which the sub processors 200 are stopped, to be
listed in a predetermined table, may also be set arbitrarily.
The stopping order is determined chiefly in accordance with
the positions from a block of the highest temperature, whereas
the order may be set in consideration of physical relationship
10 from essential circuit elements.

It is understood that the processor of the present
invention may be applied to a control unit of an information
processing apparatus such as a PC, a workstation, a game
machine, a PDA, and a cellular phone. The processor of the
15 present invention may also be applied to such an information
processing system as is constructed by sharing resources
distributed over a network.

The present invention is applicable to the field of
performance control on a processor that comprises a plurality
20 of processing blocks.